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10B PRINTING .- Our Job Printing Office is the argest and most complete establishment in the lounly. Four good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for plain and Fancy work of every vind, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest actice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks, or anything in the Jobbing line, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

G. M. BELTZHOOVER, TTORNEY AT LAW, CARLISLE Pa. Office, South Hanover street. Particular tion given to the collection of soldiers' claims pay, bounty, pension, &c.

back pay, bounty, pension January 19, 1866.—1 y. F. SADLER, Attorney at Law, outh Hanover Street.

M. C. HERMAN, Attorney at Law, o Carlisle, Pa. Next door to the Herald Office.

TAMES A. DUNBAR, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa. Office on the south side of the Jourt House, adjoining the "American Printing Office." July 1, 1864—1y.

TOSEPH RITNER, Jr., Attorney at Law and Surveyor, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Office on all Road Street, two doors north of the Bank. On Business promptly attended to. July 1, 1864.

TNO. C. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law Carlisle, Pa. Office formerly occupied by Judge ham, South Hanover street. eptember 8, 1865.

P. HUMERICH, Attorney at Law office on Main street, in Marion Hall, three doors east of the First National Bank. All business outrusted to him will be promptly attended to.
July 1, 1864.

E. BELTZHOOVER, Attorney at Law Office in South Hanover street, oppo-tz's dry good store Carlisle, Pa.

M. WEAKLEY, Attorney at Law, • Office on south Hanover street, adjoining the office of Judge Graham. All professional business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

July 1, 1804.

CAMUEL HE! BURN, Jr., Attorney at Law. Office with Hon Samuel Hepby

AW CARD.—CHARLES E. MA-\_\_OLAUGHLIN, Attorney at Law, Office in Inhoff's fillding, just opposite the Market House.
July 1, 1864—ly.

DR. WM. H. COOK, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Surgeon and Accouchour OFFICE at his residence in Pitt Istreet, adjoining the Methodist Church.

DR. (HEORGE S. SEA-more Collage of Dental Surgery. wo Office at the residence of his mother, En-Louther street, three doors below Bedford

Late Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Office at his residence opposite Marion Hall, West Main street, Carlisle, Pa. July t, 1854.

Pomfret Street few doors below South Hanover st

G. Z. BRETZ, M. D;
D. D. S., respectfully offers
his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and
its vieinity. Office North Pitt street.
Carlisle, January 5, 1866—30n\* CARLISLE FEMALE COL-

Rev. T. Daugherty, President. FOR BOARDING & DAY SCHOLARS. THIS Seminary which includes the school lately under the charge of Miss. Mary flitner, will be open under the direction of Rev. T. Daugherty, as President, with a full corps of able instructors, so as to give to the young at thorou he ducation in English and Classical studies in the French and German languages, in Music, Painting, and other ornamental branches. mental branches.
Especial care will be given to boarders in the family of the President.

A primary department for the younger scholars will be had in connection with the collegiate department. The session will open on Wednesday, September 6th, in the four-elegant School recome desagned for that purpose and attached to the Emory Church

For terms apply to the President Aug. 18, 1865.

MRS. R. A. SMITH'S Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ivorytypes Beautiful Albums! Beautiful Frames Albums for Ladies and Gentlemen, Albums for Misses, and for Children. Pocket Albums for Soldiers and Civilians

Dhoicest Albums! Prettiest Albums! Cheapest Albums! FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS! Fresh and New from New York and Philadelphia Markets.

FF you want satisfactory Pictures and polite attention call at Mrs. R. A. Smith's Photographic Gallery, South East Corner of Hanover Street and Market Square, opposite the Court House and Post Mico, Carlisle, Pa.
Mrs. R. A. Smith well known as Mrs. R. A. Reynolds Mrs. R. A. Smith well known as airs. R. A. Reynous, and so well known as a Daguerrean Artist, gives personal attention to Ladies and Gentlemen visiting her Gallery, and having the best of Artists and polite attendants can safely promise that in no other Gallery can those who favor her with a call get pictures superior to hers, not even in New York or Thiladelphia, or for to hers, not even in New York or Philadelphis, or neet with more kind and prompt attention. Ambrotypes inserted in Klings, Lockets, Breast Pins, &c. Perfect copies of Daguerrotypes and Ambrotypes ande of deceased friends. Where copies are defaced, ite-like pictures pay still be had, either for frames or for cards. All negatives preserved one year and order

### y mail or otherwise promptly attended to. December 23, 1864—tf SOMETHING NEW. Porcelain Picture or

OPAL-TYPE. THIS beautiful Picture is now made at Lochman Gallery, In Dr. Neff's Building, opposite the First National Bank, with such perfection and style, tone and finish that it cannot help but please every one. The percelain imparts a most clear and charming complexion to the picture.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

CARD PICTURES and AMBROTYPES, are made in the most perfect manner. A large variety of Frames and Passapartouts, Cases, Albums are on hand and will be sold cheap.
Copying done in the best manner. The public is respectfully invited to examine specimens.
The First Premium has been awarded by late county Fair to C. L. Lochman, for

The Best-Photographs.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. receiving a full supply of all kinds of Hous ling goods, suitable for the present and com ion, consisting of all Grades and qualities of CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! Floor Oil Oloths,
Table Oil Oloths,
Window Shades, .
Rugs, Matts, &c., &c.

10-4 Bl'd and Unbl'd Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins

Also a well selected stock of all kinds of Domestic cods, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, for Goods, which will be sold a groundy reduced prices, for the present.

All persons in want of any of the above for the Spring Season, will find it to their advantage to give us an early call, as we are determined to keep up our repu-tation, to sell goods at the lowest possible market Feb. 9, 1808. LEIDICH & MILLER.

Groceries ! THE undersigned having purchased the entire Stock of Groceries of J.M. ALLEN & CO.,

has removed the same to the Store Room of Mr. A. SENSEMAN, WEST MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE RILEY'S UNION HOTEL,

where the public will always find on hand a well so lected lot of Fine Family Groceries. QUEENSWARE.

Carlisle, Feb. 2, 1866.

TOBACCO & CIGARS, and a general variety of articles usually found in a first class Grocery Store. JNO. W. ALLEN.

. ;

# The Cariste Herald TO STATE A GOOD TO SHOOT

Carlisle, Pa., Friday, March 16, 1866.

NO. 11. TERMS:--\$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year.

# Poetical.

A. K. RHEEM, Publisher.

#### MY VIS-A-VIS. FROM EVERY SATURDAY.

VOL. 65.

That olden lady !—can it be Well, well, how seasons slip away to let me hand her cup of ten, That I'may gently to her say-toear madam, thirty years ago, When both our hearts were full of glee many a dance and courtly show

I had you for my vis-a-vis. That pale blue robe, those chestnut curls, That Eastern jewel on your wrist, That neck-encircling string of pearls Whence hung a cross of amethyst,-

e them all,—I see the tulle Looped up with roses at the knee.-

Good Lord! how fresh and beautiful Was then your cheek, my vis-a-vis! "I hear the whispered praises yet,

The buzz of pleasure when you came, The rushing eagerness to get Like moths within the fatal flame As April blossoms, faint and sweet, As apples when you shake the tru So hearts fell showering at your feet In those glad days, my vis-a-vis-

'And as for me, my breast was filled With silvery light in every cell: My blood was some rich juice distilled From amaranth and asphodel: thoughts were airier than the lack That carols o'er the flowery ten :

They well might breathlessly remark, 'By Jove! that is a vis-a-vis!' "O time and change what is't you mean Ye gods ' can I believe my cars

Has that bald portly person been Your husband, ma'am, for twenty years That six foot officer your son, Who looks o'er his moustache at me Why did not Joshua stop our sun When I was first your vis-a-vis?

"Forgive me, it I've been too bold. Permit me to return your cup My heart was beating as of old, One drop of youth's still bubbled up," So spoke I: then, like cold December,

Only those brief words said she "I do not in the least remembe I ever was your vissa-vis "

# Milistelluneous.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

thinks of his farmer Companion in arms.— The Boys of the White Star Division

Ready to take the Field for their Old Com-HARRISBURG, March 7, 1866. Cessna. Chairman of the State Central Com-

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington county, moved that Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, noved that W.m. B. Mann, of Philadelphin, et as temporary chairman.

Mr. O. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, moved to matized—loyalty recognized—and the freeact as temporary chairman.

Huntingdon. The substitution was agreed to-year 80

o the chair thanked the convention for the ionor conferred upon him.

emporary secretaries. General Todd, of Cumberland, moved that committee of five on credentials be apointed, which was agreed to. . The Hon. Edward McPherson, and other

reprontatives from the Loyal Union League Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.
of Washington D. C., were, on motion, 6. Resolved, That no man who has volunaccorded the courtesy of sents in the conven-

torial representation was appointed on permanent organization. A committee equal in number to the senatorial representation was also appointed on

resolutions. A motion having prevailed that all resoutions be referred to the above committee. Mr. Cessna moved that the function of said committe be continued during the entire session of the convention, which, after considerable debate, was agreed to, and the convention adjourned till five o'clock P. M.

The convention reassembled at five o'clock.

floor of the convention. Hon, Lemuel Todd, chairman of the com-Hon. Lemuel Todd, chairman of the committee on Contested seats, submitted a report in favor of Messrs. Purviance, Jenkins, Wallace and Miller, of the Butler district; Wallace and Miller, of the Butler district; and Messrs. Orwig, Jas. G. Montgomery and R. G. Hetzell, of the Lycoming district;

The Report was adopted. H. Jones Brooke, from the committee or permanent organization, reported that Hon. John Covode was selected as the permanent chairman of the convention.

The following are the officers of the con-

vention: President-IIon. John Covode, of Westnoreland county.

Thos. Hoyt, Venango; S. G. Feick, Crawford.

Secretaries.—John H. Stuart, Allegheny;
James, Allison, Philadelphia; Joseph Sill,
Erio; A. B. Anderson, Perry; D. L. MeLellan, Chestor; Lewis Pugh, Luzerne; F.
Macliling, Armstrong; H. B. Swope, Clearfield; John Hall, Washington; Honry Delancy, Philadelphia; J. J. Moore, Lehigh;
and Samuel Patterson, Lancaster.

Mr. Hall said that he would now intro-

fluce Mr. Covode, and resign the duty of and asked the indulgence of the body, inas-much as he was not familiar with parlia-mentary rulings. In the course of his re-mentary rulings. In the course of his re-mentary rulings. In the course of his re-mentary rulings. In the course of his remarks the speaker stated that all the present | gotten, but honor, love, affectionate remem-

indications favored the nomination of the gallant soldier, the man around whom the his name memorable.

brance and the plaudits of a grateful people sponsibilities which devolved upon him, and that he might be strengthened with a sincere his name memorable. people of Pennsylvania might rally with en-

and about that time, his greatest ambition was to brush up the slave democracy. The military record of General General General Research as well as his civil services for the country, was a glorious vindication of the sentiments which he had ever professed. He it was inflicted to the research of the gallant decrease of the ga sion, the speaker warmly commended the

ourse of General Geary. pointed. Hon. Thomas Cochrane, chair man of the Committee on resolution, reported a series, as follows:

1. Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of consummate ability and unyiel treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebel-ion—whosesons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation-whose noble dead ic on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner—here renew their pledges of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their deermined purpose that it shall be preserved. 2. Resolved, That the most imperative daty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified.

our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3. Resolved, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secesthe conspirators, and would be an insult to

every soldier who took up arms to save the 4. Resolved. That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage Harrisburg Major General John W. Geary with which Andrew Johnson resisted and ful Candidate—Speeches by distinguished Persons.—What Major General Hooker thinks of his former Communication. in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country; his bold and outspoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punish-The delegates to the Union State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of the Union, secured for him the warmest Representatives at twelve o'clock to day, attachment of her people, who remembering his great service and sacrifices while traitors and were called to order by the Hon. John and their sympathizers alike depounced his patriotic action, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and to repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who

amend by substituting Lewis W. Hall, of | dom, stability and unity of the nation se-5. Resolved, That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their pro-per relations to the Union, necessarily de-Mr. Hall was then declared elected tem-volves upon the law-making power, and that, worary chairman, and upon being conducted until such action shall be taken, no State, lately in insurrection, is entitled to represen-tation in either branch of Congress; that as ionor conferred upon him.

E. R. Rogers, H. B. Swope, J. P. M'ClelCongress to investigate for itself the condihan and W. J. P. White were appointed tion of the legislation of those States, to inquire respecting their legalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration; and that to deny this necessary Constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of gov-

ernment; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union representatives in tarily engaged in the late rebellion, or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union; and that the law-known as the test oath-should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in

Congress.

7. Resolved, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void andiof no obligation and shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any

It being announced that General Hartranft the enjoyment of all their natural rights—of was present, he was invited to a seat on the their persons, property and domestic relations—of the colored population who have been emancipated by the fiat of the people, by their courage in bearing arms for and than any other. fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is nore sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who Gen. Harry White, 3 votes. hold its ponds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shal not be a mockery nor their just bopes of se curity, education and elevation in intellec-

tual and moral improvement disappointed—and this faith must be kept inviolate. 9. Resolved, That protection to all branch-9. Resolved, That protection to all branchworland county.
Vice Presidents—Philip S. Schultz, D. C.
Roberts, Robert P. King and Charles
Thompson Jones, of Philadelphia; Dr. S.
D. Moredith, Chester; Wm. Mintzer,
Montgomery; A. S. Cadwallader, Berks;
John M. Fuller, Lehigh; Henry S. Cake,
Schuylkil; J. H. Jacobs, Bucks; L. A.
Dimmock, Wayne; H. J. Madell, Bradford;
Thos. Dixon, Luzerne; Warren Coles, McKaon; A. O. Simpson, Snyder; gThomas J.
Higham, Northumberland; A. J. Jones,
Dauphin; M. S. Fry and John Mehaffy,
Lancaster; Gen. L. Todd, Cumberland; E.
G. Fahnestock, Adams; S. E. Duffield,
Fulton; D. S. Baker, Huntingdon; John
Irwin, Centre; Thos. McCullough; Olarion;
Wm. M. Stuart, Indiana; E. K. Ewing,
M. M. Stuart, Indiana; E. K. Ewing es of useful and productive industry is the

national power or authority which, during the recent life-strugle, they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert. 10. Resolved, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxiety which have recently passed over us, has been marked with such particular devotion, un-yielding courage, constant watchfulness, un-wearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and give him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost; his eneviable title of thanks for the shoor conferred upon him,

his name memorable.

11. Resolved, That this Convention con-

thusiasm. Referring to a published letter which had been written by Gen. Geary some years since, and which it was now attempted to use to his detriment, he said that, having lived in that gentlemen, sneighborhood, he could speak knowingly of his sentiments. At all times Gen. Geary had placed himself on the side of liberty and placed himself on the side of liberty and placed himself on the side of liberty and some years since, and which it was now attempted to use to his detriment, he said that, having lived in that gentlemen, sneighborhood, he could speak knowingly of his sentiments. At all times Gen. Geary had placed himself on the side of liberty and placed himself on the side of liberty and placed himself. The said that the said that the said sentiments are sent to know a side of liberty and placed himself on the side of liberty and placed himself on the side of liberty and solded in the platform. He received it also as due to the three hundred and fifty thougand the side of liberty and soldiers of the State of Pennsylvania, who had done battle valiantly for their country. He accepted the nomination with the firm and unfaltering determination to sustain the great principles of equal justice which underly the accepted the nomination with the firm and unfaltering determination to sustain the great principles of equal justice which underly the accepted the nomination with the firm and unfaltering determination to sustain the great principles of equal justice which underly the accepted the nomination with the firm and unfaltering determination to sustain the great principles of equal justice which underly the accepted the nomination with the firm and unfaltering determination to sustain the great principles of equal justice which underly the accepted the nomination with the firm and unfaltering determination to sustain the great principles of equal justice which underly the accepted the nomination with the firm and unfaltering determination to sustain the great principles of equal justice which underly the accep principle. Before he was sent to Kansas, ing war, the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes, imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents, are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers and a General Assembly chosen by the

who withped Longstreet and inflicted warm regard for the rights of the gallant de-upon that boasted rebel leader the first cas-fenders of the Union, and never having voted tigation he received. Lookout Mountain attested his courage and skill. In conclusion, the speaker warmly commended the ourse of General Geary.

Permanent secretaries were then aption, and declaring again a long settled purpose to appropriate the means and re-sources of the Government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of

> 13. Resolved, That the services, labors consummate ability and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hen. Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and intitle him to the warmest commenda tion of the people.

14. Resolved, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country; and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the tiod adjourned sine die, with cheers, care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Republi

15. Resolved, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lieut. General Grant, with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, be cause at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purpose by the enemics of our common country.

16. Resolved, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this Continent, is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard of that section and through the district lyfor our own safety and the future security of ing thirty or forty miles back of Indianola, the Republic, demands that no such attempt extending westward to Mexico; he found the Republic, demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed. 17. Resolved, That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania. by his course in the Senate of the United States,

has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place; and that he is hereby most earnestly-requested to resign. 18. Resolved, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the remainder of said Committee shall consist of one member from each county in the

State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this Convention; and that the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall also be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates

The remaining resolutions, except the last, were agreed to in a body. The last, relative a little too rapidly in saying that this is the to the formation of the State Central Committe, being before the convention, Mr. Me-Clure moved to amend so as to provide for the re-appointment of Hon. John Cessna as Chairman of the Central Committee. Mr. Hall advocated the propriety of adopt-

ng the resolutions as reported without alteration, and of allowing the candidate of the convention to be consulted in the matter of selecting the chairman. Mr. Cochran, of York, also urged the im

ortance and propriety of consulting the ominee upon the question. Further discussion was participated in by Messrs, McClure, Kunkel, and Cessna, the

latter asking to be excused from further service in the position indicated. Mr. McClure finally withdrew his amend

ment. The resolutions relative to Congress, Lieutenant General Grant, Governor Curtin, and others, were received with continued cheers On motion of O. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor. Mr. Cessna having been nominated, declined to be a candidate, and expressed the intention of casting his spoken of by these people, that they had vote for that man whose name promised to strong friends in the North and in the Gov-

phia, the nomination was made unanthous, amid intense enthusiasm.

On motion, a committee, consisting of R.

its legitimate termination and a still grand er future. Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum, of Luzerne General Morehead, of Alleghany; Colonel Harry White, of Indiana county; Hon. John Scott, and William B. Mann, followed in endorsement of the nomination

The greatest excitement prevails in the city to night. Bands are playing, the people are cheering, guns are being fired, and here are all possible manifestations of joy. After General Geary and spoken, the folowing despatch was read amid great excitement and applause arepsilon

Hon. John W. Forney, Harrisburg My acquaintance with General Geary is of long standing. I knew him in California, Mexico, and during the rebellion. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to his most excellent character as a military leader and as an honorable man. I know of no of-ticer who has performed his whole duty with more fidelity than General Geary.

JOSEPH HOOKER,

Maj.-Gen. Com'g. Loud calls were made for Colonel Forney. vho, it was announced, had left Harrisburg. There being no further business, the conven-

# THE SOUTH.

Further Report from the Joint Committee Reconstruction—Fridence in Relation to produce the Misgratea to the Misgratea the Union People and the Government. Washington, March 7, 1866. The testimony report from the Committee

Reconstruction to-day refers to the States of Texas, Florida and Louisiana. Lieutenant Wilson Miller, commanding colored troops in the south, western part of Texas with his headquarters at Corpu Christi, as with his headquarters at Corpu Christian William An with read who were to be daint, they always encountered people who were to the an different his adva Lieutenant Wilson Miller, commanding

broughout the wealthy and intelligent class, not all blacklegs, but principally non property-holders, or property-holders to a less extent. He found the feeling manifested by these two classes entirely different; the most intelligent, and as a general thing the most wealthy men in that portion of the State, whether they have been in the rebel service or not, are more favorably disposed towards the Government than the other class; they appear more willing to accept the question raised by the war as settled, and in favor of measures calculated to adapt that country as rapidly as possible to the new order of things; he did not know but what he spoke from choice, been brought in co: tact mor with people holding these opinions; but he believed it was generally true that there is among them less bitterness, less hostility, and less looking forward for a future time when a second trial of arms may be had, then he found among the other class. When our

roops first went to Western Texas the feeling was an accentance of the fortunes of war e question had been tried by battle, but had resulted adversely, and the general dis-position was to submit to the result. Since then he had noticed a gradual change in the manifestation of feeling, which has been growing more and more independent, and at the time he left this class were becoming more and more outspoken in their bitter ness against the United States Government and more hostile toward the officers and soldiers of the army in their intercourse with them. It appeared to be only restrained in terms from breaking out into acts of violence

toward our officers by the superiority of our numbers. Occasional difficulties occurred, which the witness related.

In response to the question as to what has produced the change of feeling he replied, the conduct of the Government; of the Administration; the facility with which par-dons were reported to be granted; the general disposition of the Administration to be lenient, which he had frequently heard ensure more strength for the Union cause ernment. The fact that they had strong party friends in the North appeared to be than any other.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Major General John W. Geary received 81 votes; Winthrop W. Ketchum, 30 votes; Gen. Harry White, 3 votes.

On motion of Mr. Connell, of PhiladelThe witness, in reply to a question, and "He might be extreme in his opinion, but the hards of the South.—
The freedmen's bureau is an absolute necessity. The witness, in reply to a question, and "He might be extreme in his opinion, but the hards of the South.—
The freedmen's bureau is an absolute necessity. The witness, in reply to a question, and "He might be extreme in his opinion, but the Mr. South.—
The freedmen's bureau is an absolute necessity. The witness, in reply to a question, and "He might be extreme in his opinion, but the Mr. South.—
The freedmen's bureau is an absolute necessity. The witness, which was a question, and the principal ground of encouragement they had for supposing the rebellion to be overlooked, and they could once more get the political power in the North appeared to be the principal ground of encouragement they had for supposing the rebellion to be overlooked, and they could once more get the political power in the horth appeared to be the principal ground of encouragement they had for supposing the rebellion to be overlooked, and they could once more get the political power in the hands of the South.—
The freedmen's bureau is an absolute necessity. but when you come below what is called the fles that among the better class of citizens, educate and intelligent class of whites, the while he did not think there was a very

On motion, a committee, consisting of R. P. King, Geo. V. Lawrence and Wm. B. Mann, was appointed to wait upon the successful candidate, and also upon the gentlemen whose names had been mentioned before the convention, and invite them to address the meeting.

During the absence of the committee the convention called upon Hcn. Thomas Marshall, of Alleghany, for some remarks. Mr. Marshall endorsed the nomination, and stated that in a conversation he had with Genoral Geary, that gentleman expressed his endorsement of the course of Thaddeus Stevens. In the stoid up in the position be then announced, he would receive such a majority in Alleghany county as would make Heister City, more wish he had never received a nomination. [Laughter and cheers.]

Hon. John Cessna was next called upon the result of the Congratulated the convention and the logal men of the defunction and the loyal men of the defunction of the deliberations of that body, and he then loyal men of the department of the congratulated the convention of the deliberations of that body, and he then referred to the immediate of the congratulated the convention of the deliberation of the the immediate of the convention of the deliberation of the deliberation of the deliberation of the theory and he there were deliberation of the deliberation of the deliberation of the deliberation of the three were deliberation of the deliberation

they were nover whipped there; in the course of his testimony he said there was more solid money in Texas than any other state; the people left to themselves would hold the negro in bondage; the people are generally in comfortable given many other state; the search of the state of the state

enruest wish to be immediatly admitted into the Union, which takes the shape of a de-mand of absolute right; but there is no love expressed for the Government; on the con-trary, there is an expression of hatred for the people of the North, of Yankees gen-erally; while the idea seems to be that they should at once obtain possession of political privileges and nower which they once had. privileges and power which they once had. They seem to have an idea that they are entitled to all the rights under the Consti-tution which they ever had. They express bitterness against those whom they charac-terize as radicals, and denounce most se-verely the policy of the party which they term the radical party. They consider the reedmen's bureau an unmitigated nuisance. If this were abolished the negro would be forced to labor without componentian Brigadier General W. E. Strong, inspector general, gave testimony on the condition of the freedmen. When the negroes were held in bondage they were, as a rule, treated well; cases of extreme cruelty were very

opportunity to vent their rage and batred on the freedmen. They are frequently beaten unmere: fully, and shot down like heasts, without provocation and followed with hounds and maltreated in every possible way. It is the same old story of cruelty, only there is more of it in Toyas than in any other discovery and summere of the first intimation would be of a very different character. While this speech encouraged sion of by Mrs. Shaw, and he was given the latter that the Government had better that the first intimation which had been worn by generations before him, and which had been so patched with different colored cloth that the forested having himself addressed the Union men densing the allows.

Mr. Covode speaks of having himself addressed the Union men densing the allows.

The following is an outline of the testimony taken with regard to Elorida: Join.

W. Reeks, collector of customs in that State says the general impression ranong the people was that they had been overcome but not conquered. There has been no material change for the better in the same that they had been been no material change for the better in the same than the same that they had been been no material change for the better in the same than the same than the same that the same than the official appointers of the same than the official same than

throughout the wealthy and intelligent class, and writes and blacks.

William Marvin testified that when he was appointed Provisional Governor of Floral and who are generally without property—a class which he found in no other State—who would come generally under the vagabond law, without any visible means of support—law, without any visible means of support—not all blackless, but principally and intelligent class, and writes and blacks.

William Marvin testified that when he was appointed Provisional Governor of Floral and the capture of an instance is given of a man most expert in striking sensibility, reading where there is neither striking sensibility. In conversation with Gov. Wells, he restricted by the defects of his inferiors demand of the Governor upon the Government to often defeated by the defects of his inferiors are demand of the Government for pay for slaves emancipated in intellect. For instance, three Englishreorganize the State; the number of persons who were pardoned under the manifest oath did not exceed seven thousand; on being questioned as to the election of delegates to could be called in opposition to the reconstruction of the Union; about one-half of the delegates previously belonged to the Constants. The highest wages paid so far as he federate army; nearly one-fourth of the en-tire number claimed to be Union men all the

present Administration. The following is a synopsis of the testinonv taken in relation to Louisiana: Thomas W. Conway, who occupied the position of assistant commissioner of freedmen's afairs, testified that his field of duties was in the neighborhood of New Orleans, compri sing twenty parishes. There was a considerable loval sentiment, not an element of which became loyal since the occupation, but of men who were previously loyal. He was brought in contact with property holders of slaves, and he was confirmed in the opinion that they had not changed, but were opposed to the Government. They were not willing to make their opposition physically but secretly and quietly. They would always throw obstacles in the way of the work of the bureau, and the issuing of pardons emboldened and encouraged them to exhibit a spirit of defining toward the officers of the Government and toward loyal men.

spirit of defiance toward the officers of the Brigadier General Doolittle, who served in the northeastern part of Louisiana, testimost intelligent class next are the negroes; hearty loyalty, perhaps there was a dispositive know more of what is going on than tion to conduct themselves in support of the

on than any other state; for the reason that | try, and some had already left, believing that comfortable circumstances; the keeping was surprised to find how docide and sub-

the hands of their Northern friends. The men of the army seeme 1 not to have the remotest expectation of being entrusted again with political power or privileges, at least for some time. When Governor Wells returned from Washington with a Dr. Cottman, a former secessionist, and Mayor Kennedy, the rebel element appeared to be ground by the rebel element appeared to be ground from Washington. He [Governor Wells] stated in a public meeting that the President was a Southern man and a Demograt, and he would be a bulwark between the South and Northern Abolitionists and fanaticism. and Northern Abolitionists and fanaticism, ed well; cases of extreme cruelty were very rare; it was then for the interest of the master to take care of and not ill treat then; new it is quite different; they have no interest in their welfare, and seem to take every son's administration—charging it with the contraction of an enormous debt, and said Mr. Johnsen's administration would be of a very different them.

s more of it in Texus than in any other dressed the Union men, denying the allegation of the Governor concerning Johnson's campaign of our army through the eastern part of Texas, such as was made by Major General Sherman in South Carolina, would greatly improve the temper and generosity of the words. The manufacture of the words are the same of colored men thus authorized constitutionally to vote, viz; Those who had the people. The most intense hatred is served in the Union army, that paid taxes, of the people. The most intense hatred is shown by many citizens of that country toward Northern men and the officers and soldiers of the army and the United State Government.

State lately in rebellion; the people have a bitter aversion to what they call the Yan-kees or Northern men. They have no love handled to remain within military protection, and were unable to return to their homes. Over one handled rebel officers had been appointed to

and for their comoval to Mayico or else, where and when told that the plantations could not be worked without them, he said the convention, he said he did not think any "we can import labor from abroad or from ticket was run in any of the counties which | the North, "He said he found the freedmen

Some of them manifested a want of contime, and avoided being drafted into the re-bel service, and did not participate in the fidence in their former masters, many of movement; the other fourth rather sympathized with secession. whom were unwilling to make bargains with good faith; some worked for one-eighth The examination was not completed, as or a tenth of the crop and their support; The examination was not completed, as Governor Marvin had to leave the city.

Rev. L. M. Hobbs testified that in Florida the feeling against the Governament is bitter, much more so than it was three or four months ago. There was a time when the months ago. There was a time when the people seemed to be very much disposed to do anything that the Government would require of them. They are now quite bitter, and say what they would not dare have said three months ago. They talk treason on the street without any concealment. The great majority of them do so—the majority of the lover classes. A few intelligent citizens, whom he regarded as honorable men, delayer the source of them. He reports a universally expressed determination of the negroes, whenever questioned, to vote for the Government and not for rebels, and states that he never tound in the South a disloyal negroe. He stated that he had made a report to the President, of which he retained only a rough draft. One of its conclusion was that, if the rebel element was allowed to vote in the South at that time ever very member reshore the expression of such opinions, but hey are very much in the minority, and an have but little influence in the affairs of policy of the Federal Government, not only the State government. The change in tone is because of the leniency manifested by the but in reference to the emancipation of the negroes; that while they expressed a willing-ness to submit to emancipation, they coupled with it a determination to regulate their own affairs with the freedmen and control their system of labor, some declaring that the system of negro labor would be better for them than befor the Government should are for the griples and they would control the ble-bodied. He stated that he arged upon he President the immediate removal of Govenor Wells, who had betraved his trust, and xpressed himself unfavorable to trusting he people to administer the affairs of that

tate. He also recommended the continuance of military government in other States. ----"Nicholas Nickleby"--The Original "Squeers?". The following curious report of a recent

onversation held by the writer with an Enelishman now traveling in the United States, given in an Eastern journal: In the midst of a familiar chat, he asked:

Did you ever read Dicken's Nicholas Nick-I answered "ves" "Well "returned he, "Old Squeers was my old master, William Shaw." And here you have the rest of his story: One day when

He congratulated the convention and the loyal men of the doubtry upon the result of the deliberations of that body, and he then referred to the importance of the struggle upon which they were about to entor. Those who had predicted division and contention in the Union ranks would soon beundeceived who had predicted division and contention in the Union ranks would soon beundeceived, for Ponsylvania was as much in earnest, now as she had been in the war.

Addresses were also delibered by Messrs.

A. K. McClure and Galusha A. Grow.

Major Genoral Geary, the candidates of the convention, was then introduced by the committee.

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the whole school, 120 boys, two verses apiece; and the writing exercise of two lines of large and small hand. If any boy in either of these exercises did'nt satisfy Mr. Shaw he would exercises did'nt satisfy Mr. Shaw he would forthwith lay him on the table, order two boys two hold him down, and flog him till he got tired. One day, getting mad at a boy for a slight fault in penmanghip, he struck him with a rod and cut open his right cheek. The assistant masters were orphaned boys whom cruel guardians had apprenticed to him. One of them had a large fortune left him by his parents, but his guardian had him. One of them had a large fortune left him by his parents, but his guardian had apprenticed him to Shaw as farmer boy and teacher, and had kept the fortune himself. Mr. Shaw's large farm was cultivated by the boys. If they didn't work hard enough they were flogged or allowed half ration. For nearly two months they had to work at baying thesebaol heigs divided fate theyware. haying, the school being divided into throwers and rakers. After the haying, old Shaw would say to the boys in the writing-class:
"I'll not flog the rakers, for their hands are sore; but wee unto the throwers." He used to go to London twice a year, and then the boys had to write letters telling in comfortable circumstances; the keeping of a military force in Texas is a necessity for the next five years.

Licultenant Colonel H. S. Hall testifies there seems to be a very general desire and earnest wish to be immediatly admitted into the Union, which takes the shape of a defimand of absolute right; but there is no love expressed for the Government; on the contrary, there is an expression of hatred for their purents what a good man Mr. Shaw was, and how kindly he treated them. Before the letters were written, he used to say, gent said their leaders had made a great mistake in going into rebellion against the Government; that they should have endeavored to accomplish their political purpose by political measures in which they feel sure of the aid of Northern Democrats, but that by participating in the rebellion they had tied the hands of their Northern friends. The men of the army seeme i not to have the remarkers. Blacksmiths and carpenters. Mrs. Shaw in about two years afterward died of

ing exercises consisted of Bible reading for

village shoemaker, who had tue humane habit of helping the boys in running away from Shaw's dungeon, as he called the school When a boy came to the school, his clothes and other things were taken posses-"Joseph,s coat of many colors." When Mr. Shaw and all the contemptible tribe of Yorkshire schoolmasters had been shown up and ruined by Dickens's Nickleby the London Dispatch came out advising Shaw and his fellow sufferers to prosecute Dickens for libel; but my brother and I who by bitter experience knew the truth of Mr Dickens,s exposition, wrote to the editor of that paper, essuring him that the book was almost iterally true; and then the Dispatch pitched nto old Shaw more savagely than Dickens oung Londoner, came into the school as

## ssistant teacher after I l.ft.

WIT AND FOLLY. Wise men would be the aristocrats of the world, and govern it as they pleased, if it were not that fools are more than a match for them. "Life," says an obser ant writer

men were hunting a thief who was a native of Wiltshire. In going through Brentford they read a sign "Wiltshire Inn." "Let us go in here," said one, "Wo shall urely find him : that is the Inn for Wilishire folks. "Nonsense." said another that sthe very reason he won't be there. " Take care said the third, who was considered the wisest of the three "It is not sible that he may have chosen that place precisely because he would be very sure that

e should'nt look for him there. They went in, and seached from garret to cellur but did not find the object of their search. The robber had passed the inn without

entering simply because he could not read, a supposition that had not occurred to either An intelligent man is not to make his combinations and calculations too perfect he sees too far, and takes too high a range of view; he attributes to others a part of his own wit and information, preparing himself an answer to all the wood reasons that can be opposed to him, and is taken in default because he is met only by a bad reason. This is a fact which the experience of almost any practical man of the world will bear testinony to. For instance, a man who was to pass over a certain piece of road hauuted by a ferocious dog which attacked every one that came in his way, laid all his plans for subduing his bruce adversary As soon as the dog should spring upon him, he determined to sieze him by the ears, and thus he felt sure he could master him. He therefore marched on sturdily to the encounter but he was worsted is the skirmish because

the dog's ears had been cropped close to his head. It is said that the Athenians could not entrap the Breotians because they spread their nets too high; the Breotians being the most stupid people of all Greece. They had no conception of intellectual ingenuities they would believe nothing but downright falsehood, and understood nothing but gross absurdity. To tell a man of this sort that the earth revolves on its axis would be to roduce a smile of incredulity or pity; bac ell him that sun rises out of the water every

morning and sets behind the steadfast hills every night, and he agrees with you without a murmur.
There are some tolks squire," said a worthy agriculturist to the learned magis-trate of his town, "that say the sun don't rise, but the earth turns round; but you and

I know better, squire; because we get up

airly, and see it rise."

A very wise conclusion.

We might go on thus multiplying examples of the hypothesis laid down at the out-set of this arricle. We remember very well a few years ago, when a certain spurious mermaid was exhibited, that the showman remarked very truthfully, that he preferred to talk upon the subject with clergyman and naturalists, because they believed him without question. AN OLD Methodist, very great at respon-

ses, which were not always appropriate, but always well meant, went one day to hear a po ular preacher. The preacher, usually

lucid, was rather perplexed, and felt it bimself. He labored through the first part, and then said: "Brethren, I have reched the conclusion of my first point."

"Thank God," ejaculated the old man, who sat before him, profoundly interested. in a voice that was heard in every part of